# ANIMALS, ETHICS & CHRISTIANITY

Do Nature and Christianity Share the Same God?

MATTHEW PRIEBE

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## Do Nature and Christianity Share the Same God?

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This book is dedicated to Blackie and Spot, the best friends I have ever known. Our triumvirate made quite a team as we explored North America together. I thank God for the years shared with these wonderful feline sisters. Their memory will live in me forever.

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One of the most deeply held beliefs of mankind is that human beings are the absolute masters of the earth. Animals are here only to serve us—to carry our burdens, to be our food, or to be our pets, as we choose. For the Christian, who professes to follow Christ, are these beliefs acceptable? How should a Christian relate to the animal world? Sometimes those who are not Christians become frustrated by Christian attitudes in this area.

## Learning to Live in God's World

The joy of Christianity is that we have an Example to follow; the duty of Christianity is that we follow His example and not any counterfeit. God's motives, values, and way of dealing with us, as shown by the teachings of Scripture, are to be our motives, values, and the way of dealing with others. "Follow peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord" (Heb. 12:14).

Everything we do should be measured by the principles found in the Scriptures for our guidance. Since sin entered the world, we have an imperfect model of the perfect world to come. In the Bible is the blueprint of how the perfect world will operate, and we are to search diligently to find God's principles of order. We are to make every effort to live today as we will live in God's perfect world. In the Bible are God's principles and, through faith in Christ, we are to live by them. One of those is the **Dominion Principle**.

## What God Meant by Dominion

We begin with one of the more famous texts of the Bible. I've found that virtually every Christian is familiar with it and so are many non-Christians. "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth" (Gen. 1:26). This is the text always used by Christians to show that whatever humans do to the animal creation is acceptable and approved by God. It is the Divine mandate that justifies any action we choose. But are we completely sure that we have applied this verse correctly? What is the principle being given here? The answer to that question will determine how we apply that principle—the Dominion Principle—to our daily lives.

"For by him [Christ] were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: all things are created by him, and for him" (Col. 1:16). **Everything** in this world has been created for Christ, including ourselves and everything around us. All of the animals are created for Christ. As Psalm 50:10, 11 shows, God claims all animal life as his own. "For every beast of the forest is mine, and the cattle upon a thousand hills. I know all the fowls of the mountains: and the wild beasts of the field are mine." We cannot own what belongs to God; the most





that we can be are caretakers. In Genesis Christ did not give us ownership of the animals—He gave us dominion.

So what does the word dominion really mean? To find out, we need to understand what it meant to the original writers and readers of the Bible. In 1 Kings 4:24, 25 we have the same Hebrew word meaning dominion. "For he had dominion over all the region on this side of the river… over all the kings on this side of the river: and he had peace on all sides round about him. And Judah and Israel dwelt safely, every man under his vine and under his fig tree." King Solomon's dominion is described here as a very positive thing. Further, Psalm 72:2-17 is a model of how a good king is to rule over his subjects.

> He shall judge thy people with righteousness, and thy poor with judgment. The mountains shall bring peace to the people, and the little hills, by righteousness. He shall judge the poor of the people, he shall save the children of the needy, and shall break in pieces the oppressor…. He shall come down like rain upon the mown grass: as showers that water the earth. In his days shall the righteous flourish; and abundance of peace so long as the moon endureth. He shall have dominion also from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth…. For he shall deliver the needy when he crieth; the poor also, and him that hath no helper. He shall spare the poor and needy, and shall save the souls of the needy. He shall

redeem their soul from deceit and violence: and precious shall their blood be in his sight. And he shall live, and to him shall be given of the gold of Sheba: prayer also shall be made for him continually; and daily shall he be praised…. His name shall endure for ever: his name shall be continued as long as the sun: and men shall be blessed in him: all nations shall call him blessed.

I'm sure we can agree that any king behaving in this manner is ruling as he should. He has dominion over his subjects and they praise him for it. He is blessed. This is a beautiful description of what dominion means to God, and is an example of Christ's dominion over His creation. As David says in Psalm 103:19, "The Lord hath prepared his throne in the heavens: and his kingdom ruleth over all." Jesus is our king. He has dominion over humans, just as we have dominion over animals. To understand how we should exercise our dominion we must first understand how he exercises his dominion over us. This is the Dominion Principle—God is over us in the same way that we are over the animals. If we can understand this principle we will have gone a long way to understanding our role in God's creation.

We've seen in Psalms how Christ exercises His dominion. In Genesis 1:28, 29 we see our dominion responsibility.

> And God blessed them, and God said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish





> the earth, and subdue it: and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth. And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat.

What was included in Adam's dominion? One glaring thing not included is the eating of animals. Verse 29 makes this very clear. Adam's duty is illuminated further in Genesis 2:15. "And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it." Adam was the caretaker of Eden. He had a responsibility to it. It was a mutually beneficial system. Adam was the steward of God's created works. He was God's servant taking care of God's creations. Adam's dominion was no tyrannical, dictatorial exploitation. This is the beauty of God's dominion, that those He has dominion over praise Him for it. Doesn't Adam's dominion here sound a lot like the dominion described in Psalm 72? This is God's dominion. This is how it is in Heaven, how it was in Eden, and how it will be in the New Earth.

**Satan's Counterfeit**

But like every other principle of God, Satan has a counterfeit. He has warped our concept of God's dominion over us. God is believed to be a

tyrant, a predestining God that chooses who will be saved and who will burn in hell. Satan sends natural disasters to wipe out homes and lives, and has convinced us to call them "acts of God." When children die of starvation and when friends die from disease or accidents, we are told to lay the blame on God. All of this is Satan's version of God's dominion, and of course, there is Satan's version of our dominion over the animals. Satan's dominion vs. God's dominion. To find out Satan's dominion we should first discover God's dominion. Whatever doesn't belong in God's dominion must fall into Satan's dominion. If we are not following God's plan we are following Satan's plan.

**The Principles of Taking Life**

So what is God's plan—God's dominion? Since sin entered the Earth we now have His permission to kill animals. Our question then is: When is it acceptable to take an animal's life? To answer this question we must first look at God's example with us. When is it acceptable to take human life? Under what circumstances did God allow or direct the taking of human life?

1. Capital punishment: Spelled out in the Old Testament is a detailed list of crimes that required the death penalty in Israel's theocracy.[1]
2. Self-defense: This applied not only to the individual but also when Israel was being attacked by other nations.[2]





3. God's command: Israel was to destroy all the Canaanites out of the land, all of them without exception. When Achan was stoned for his crime, his entire family and household were stoned also. There are many instances where God Himself or His human agents killed people at God's command.[3]

These three categories cover the killing of humans allowed by God. Now we can discover when it is allowed to kill an animal. The first category for humans, capital punishment, does not apply to animals. Since animals cannot know the law of God, they are incapable of knowingly breaking it. So the categories for animals are as follows.

1. Self-defense: If an animal attacks a human it is acceptable to kill that particular animal. An obvious example of this is David and the lion.[4] But this does not extend to an entire species, only to the individual attackers involved. Defending oneself by killing an attacking human does not give anyone permission to kill that human's relatives and friends. It is the same with animals.
2. God's command: Two main areas are included in this.
    a. The first area is animal sacrifice. Immediately after sin God commanded sacrifice to be offered. In Leviticus they were structured and organized. All pointed to Christ's sacrifice and were intended to bring home to man

the horror of sin, the vileness of every sin committed against God. And in time God's plan was fulfilled. When type met anti-type, and Christ died for the sins of all the world, the sacrificial system reached its completion and Jesus made it clear that all sacrifice was to end.[5] So today one area where God commanded man to kill animals no longer applies. (It is of interest to note that when God's people carried the sacrificial system to extremes, God did not approve. He reprimanded them strongly in 1 Samuel 15:22. "…Hath the Lord as great delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices, as in obeying the voice of the Lord?" See also Hosea 6:6 and Isaiah 1:11.)

b. The second area is the killing of animals for food. This was first permitted after the flood in Genesis 9. But it is important to note that key restrictions are given to Noah at the same time. Only the "clean" animals are to be eaten, as specifically listed in the Levitical law. But the more important restriction is in verse 4. "But flesh with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, shall ye not eat." No blood was **EVER** to be eaten! The Levitical law spelled it out in detail in Leviticus





17:10-14. Is this command obeyed by anyone today other than Orthodox Jews? Ezekiel 33:25, 26 lists the eating of blood with idol worship, murder, and adultery as Israel's chief sins. This indicates how serious God considers this sin.

Some people claim that this restriction was part of the ceremonial law done away with at Christ's death, but as shown above, the prohibition against consuming any blood preceded the Levitical law by approximately 1000 years. This restriction continued to be the rule for the growing Christian church's policy. "For it seemed good to the Holy Ghost, and to us, to lay upon you no greater burden than these necessary things; That ye abstain from meats offered to idols, and from blood, and from things strangled, and from fornication: from which if ye keep yourselves, ye shall do well" (Acts 15:28, 29). Paul reaffirms this policy in Acts 21:25. So, far from being abandoned at the cross, the divine mandate never to eat blood was continued as a vital aspect of the Christian life. It was only during the Middle Ages that apostate Christianity ignored this as they ignored so many other of the Bible's teachings.

If the Christian basis for the permission to eat meat is from the Bible, then why don't Christians follow the entire mandate? It is obviously because bloodless meat is tasteless meat. All of the flavor is in the blood. This suggests that the ability of the post-flood humans to eat animals is intended to be a necessity, not a pleasure.

If meat eating was a necessity, that leads to the conclusion that when it is no longer a necessity, it should no longer be done. Less advanced cultures in all ages have had a justifiable need for meat, **when better food was unavailable**. But does that apply to us today, in the United States and other developed nations, where every conceivable food in available? We are in the last days of this world's history when we should be striving to rid ourselves of the world's attractions.

**An Example from the Children of Israel**

An important example of God's dealing with His people is recorded in the books of Moses. Soon after the children of Israel had been brought out of Egypt, they began to complain about the lack of food in the desert. "…Would to God we had died by the hand of the Lord in the land of Egypt, when we sat by the flesh pots, and when we did eat bread to the full; for ye have brought us forth into this wilderness, to kill this whole assembly with hunger" (Exodus 16:3). The flesh pots they referred to meant the meat they had eaten. God answered their complaints by sending a flock of quail that "covered the camp" (verse 13) and the people ate their fill of them. But the next morning God sent something even more miraculous.

Upon the ground lay a white substance that the people called manna (verses 14-15). It was like nothing ever seen before and tasted like "wafers made with honey" (verse 31). It appeared for them





throughout their forty years of desert wanderings and was all the food they ever needed. God had given them a food beyond anyone's imagination and it reminded them every day of His generosity. But something went wrong. For many the manna wasn't enough.

God brought them to Mount Sinai and gave them His law and then led them on the way to the promised land. But during the journey the people began to complain again about having no meat. They cried out, "Who shall give us flesh to eat?… there is nothing at all, beside this manna" (Numbers 11:4-6). Imagine being ungrateful for something as wonderful as manna. God answered their complaints by sending quail again, but with one critical difference. "And while the flesh was yet between their teeth, ere it was chewed, the wrath of the Lord was kindled against the people, and the Lord smote the people with a very great plague" (verse 33). All those that ate the quail died.

Why the difference? In both cases the people complained the same way; the same birds were sent to them by an unchanging God. So why were they punished the second time? "The anger of the Lord was kindled greatly" (verse 10). Why? The only difference lies in the time frame. The first time was when they had barely come out of Egypt, before God had given them the miracle of the manna. God gave them what they asked for and then showed them something better. All should have been happy, but instead many rebelled and demanded their old ways. They had no excuse, because they

should have known better. The manna was always there and they had no lack. The first was a case of ignorance but the second was a case of defiance. God's response shows His way of dealing with each mindset.

"And the times of this ignorance God winked at; but now commandeth all men every where to repent" (Acts 17:30). As Jesus said to the Pharisees in John 9:41, "If ye were blind, ye should have no sin." Those who have seen the light of truth and reject it are in a far worse state than those to whom the light has never come. As God gives light to His people, He expects them to utilize it. As we move into the twenty-first century, God has clearly spelled out a better way. Will we continue to harden our hearts to His will?

**The Principles of Causing Suffering**

The next question that we need to examine is: When is it acceptable to cause an animal to suffer? Again, we first examine when God or man can cause a human being to suffer.

1. Discipline: Spanking a child, locking up a thief, giving leprosy to Elisha's servant, wandering 40 years in the wilderness, letting cause and effect run its course in all its myriad forms; all are forms of discipline.[6]
2. To save life: One example is an operation that causes pain but saves the person's life.

So then what about animals? There are many in our society who say that animals suffer much





less than we do or not at all. Why do they say this? Because animals are different from us, is the answer given. But what really separates humans and animals? Ask evolutionists that question sixty years ago and they would have glibly given a whole list of differences. Ask those same evolutionists that same question today and they will try desperately to come up with something—indeed anything—that separates humans and animals. Every difference they held has crumbled in the face of modern discoveries of animal behavior: tool use, modifying of the surroundings, existence of culture, art, language—all are now known to exist in animals.[7] Ask mainline Christians what the difference is and they will say that humans have immortal souls and animals do not. But what does the Bible say about this important question?

How was man created? "And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul [Hebrew *nephesh*]" (Genesis 2:7). Take away the breath of life and man ceases to be a living soul. What about animals? "And they went in unto Noah into the ark, two and two of all flesh, wherein is the breath of life" (Genesis 7:15). So animals also have the breath of life. Does that mean they are living souls? "And God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature [*nephesh*] that hath life…. Let the earth bring forth the living creature [*nephesh*] after his kin" (Genesis 1: 20, 24). "And out of the ground the Lord God formed every beast of the field, and

every fowl of the air: and brought them unto Adam to see what he would call them: and whatsoever Adam called every living creature [*nephesh*], that was the name thereof" (Genesis 2:19). "And the second angel poured out his vial upon the sea; and it became as the blood of a dead man: and every living soul died in the sea" (Revelation 16:3). Just as a human has the breath of life and therefore is a living soul, so do animals have the breath of life and therefore are living souls. They are identical to us in that respect!

Of course, there are variations of sensory perception, emotional states, and relative intelligence, not only among different species but among different individuals of any species. But the only **defining** difference that sets humans apart from animals is being made in the image of God (Genesis 1:27). That, in its most important aspect, means we have a conscience and can choose between right and wrong. That is the only thing we can claim that the animals do not have. That's all!

But in terms of pain and suffering there is no difference! We feel pain because we are vertebrates with a nervous system, and all vertebrate animals have the same nervous system and capacity to feel pain. Our vertebrae protect our spinal cord. From our spinal cord radiate nerves that lead to every part of our body. The free nerve endings are what register pain, heat, and cold like ours do. Vertebrate animals are divided into five groups: mammals (including humans), birds, reptiles, fish, and amphibians. All of these animals feel pain in





the same way we do.[8]

> The intelligence displayed by many dumb [non-speaking] animals approaches so closely to human intelligence that it is a mystery. The animals see and hear and love and fear and suffer. They use their organs far more faithfully than many human beings use theirs. They manifest sympathy and tenderness toward their companions in suffering. Many animals show an affection for those who have charge of them, far superior to the affection shown by some of the human race. They form attachments for many which are not broken without great suffering to them.[9]

Animals feel with emotions. Animals have intelligence. They think things through and make choices based on their experiences. Entire books have been written documenting cases of animal emotion and intelligence.[10] I could write pages upon pages reciting examples of animals using their intelligence or showing their feelings. The entire science of cognitive ethology is dedicated to learning about animal intelligence. Animals experience physical suffering (pain, heat, cold) and emotional suffering (loss, unhappiness, terror). Accordingly, since animals suffer as humans do, let us go back and answer our question of when we can and when we cannot cause animals to suffer.

As before, it is the same as with humans.

1. Discipline: We use a leash to prevent the dog from chasing the neighbors. We spay and

neuter dogs and cats to prevent them from hurting themselves or others. Where ducks gather at the prairie pothole region of the Great Plains, scientists put electric fences around nest sites to non-lethally shock any fox coming to eat the eggs. My grandfather raised many chickens over the years, and sometimes they developed the very bad habit of eating eggs. So he would fill a few eggs with extra-strong hot sauce and put them out for the chickens to eat. Soon it was clear which chickens were guilty and which weren't. The innocent ones acted as they always did. But the guilty chickens were wandering around with a dazed look in their eyes, bills hanging open, panting. Very soon all the chickens were innocent of eating eggs, for it was a discipline that worked very well.

2. To save life: Taking an animal to a vet terrifies them, but it is necessary. Giving them medicine or restricting their food also is sometimes important.

**The Principles of Caring for Animals**

We have looked at the principles that relate to what is permitted in our actions against animals. But what about our responsibility for them? We can be guided by God's care for all His creation. "The Lord is good to all: and his tender mercies are over all his works" (Psalm 145:9).

The fourth commandment allows work animals





to rest on the seventh day of the week along with humans (Exodus 20:10). In Exodus 23:4-5 are guidelines meant to relieve work animals' suffering. Other passages in the Levitical law also are directed to protecting the animals from abuse. "If a bird's nest chance to be before thee…thou shalt not take the dam with the young: But thou shalt in any wise let the dam go, and take the young to thee; that it may be well with thee, and that thou mayest prolong thy days" (Deuteronomy 22:6, 7). Here we have guidelines setting limits on how many can be taken to keep them from being exterminated. "Thou shalt not plow with an ox and an ass together" (Deuteronomy 22:10). This is designed to prevent the suffering caused by unequally yoking two different kinds of animals together. The differing size and strength make it difficult for both animals to function. "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn" (Deuteronomy 25:4). Paul shows that this is designed to ensure that the working animal is not deprived of his just reward for his labor. "Let the elders that rule well be counted worthy of double honour…For the scripture saith, Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn. And, The labourer is worthy of his reward" (1 Timothy 5:17-18).

The verse that sums it up is Proverbs 12:10. "A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast: but the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel." The first half of this verse describes God's dominion; the second half describes Satan's dominion. A century ago a Christian magazine printed a unique

confirmation of this text.

"Here is a lesson to all who have reasoning powers, that harsh treatment, even to the brutes, is offensive to God. Those who profess to love God do not always consider that abuse to animals, or suffering brought upon them by neglect, is a sin. The fruits of divine grace will be as truly revealed in men by the manner in which they treat their beasts, as by their service in the house of God. Those who allow themselves to become impatient or enraged with their animals are not Christians. A man who is harsh, severe and domineering toward the lower animals, because he has them in his power, is both a coward and a tyrant.... Some are as reckless and unfeeling toward their faithful animals as though the poor brutes had not flesh and nerve that can quiver with pain....

"If animals could speak, what deeds of horror would be revealed,—what tales of suffering, because of the perversity of man's temper! How often those creatures of God's care suffer pain, endure hunger and thirst, because they cannot make known their wants. And how often is it determined by the mercy or the caprice of man, whether they receive attention and kindness, or neglect and abuse. Punishment given in passion to an animal is frequently excessive, and is then absolute cruelty. Animals have a kind of dignity and self-respect, akin to that possessed by human beings. If abused, under the influence of blind





passion, their spirits will be crushed, and they will become nervous, irritable, and ungovernable.

"There were beasts in Eden, and there will be beasts in the earth made new. Unless the men who have indulged in cruelty toward God's creatures here, overcome that disposition and become like Jesus, kind and merciful, they will never share in the inheritance of the righteous. They would, if there, exercise the same spirit that had not been overcome here."[11]

**Treatment of Animals We Eat**

Why should people promote vegetarianism? Is it only because it is healthier? If people think that the only reason to avoid meat is because of their own health, then they are ignoring billions of individual reasons to change their diet. All animals are individuals with feelings and personalities of their own. Even if meat were perfectly healthful (which it certainly is not), it would still be wrong because of the cruelty to animals.

In the last century, humans have developed a new way of raising animals called factory farming. The animals killed for food today are completely removed from the Old McDonald's Farm of the past.[12]

Factory farming is big business. Whatever is cost-effective is the only consideration. Mass-produced chickens and turkeys are raised in warehous-

es. As they grow to full size they become a solid mass of birds with no space to spare. Extremely overcrowded, they literally rub each other raw. The weaker are trampled to death; disease spreads like wildfire; injured and diseased birds are left untreated until they die.[13]

Pigs and many cows are kept in closed concrete stalls.[14] They are fed whatever fattens them quickest, not what keeps them healthy.[15] To prevent disease, they receive massive amounts of antibiotics, in the long run making them even more unhealthy.[16] Researchers who study pigs have found them to be as intelligent as dogs, with intricate social lives. One factory farm worker consistently found all the pigs freed from their stalls each morning. Eventually it was discovered that one pig had learned how to open her stall's gate. This pig would wait until all the humans had left for the night, then open her own door and release the other inmates from their cells. This need for social contact soon had all the pigs gathered together until morning arrived, when they were placed back in their own stalls once again.

Pigs and cows end up being transported long distances unprotected from heat or cold. To save some money, they are not fed or watered on these trips.[17] They are pushed, dragged, prodded, shocked, and beaten. Many fall and break legs or hips or are too sick to move. Those are called downers and are left to die, however long it takes.[18] If the slaughterers get to the downers before death, they attach chains to the downers' legs and drag them to the kill floor.[19] If the animals die first, they are used





for pet food.[20] Does this treatment belong to God's dominion or Satan's dominion?

Most beef cattle and sheep are raised on open rangeland throughout the west. Any animal that even remotely competes with them is considered vermin and killed on sight. The ranching industry is directly responsible for the eradication of scores of species, including the elimination of grizzlies, condors, wolverines, and wolves from most of the United States.[21]

Little prairie dogs have been killed by the billions for no other reason then that they dig burrows and eat grass. Whole prairie dog "towns" are poisoned, killing many other animals that share their burrows. Other prairie dogs are shot with high-powered rifles by shooters sitting in folding chairs and keeping score based on how badly mangled their victims are.[22] The rarest mammal in North America, the black-footed ferret, depended on prairie dog towns for survival. They became almost extinct, but now major efforts are underway to help them survive. In order to give ferrets safe places to live, their prairie dog habitat must be protected. So now we spend millions of dollars to save and restore what we spent millions of dollars to destroy.

Not only do the individual ranchers slaughter animals, but the government's Wildlife Services kills a million animals a year, solely to benefit ranching.[23] And how do they kill them? With traps and poisons that kill anything indiscriminately. They corner babies in their dens and gas or burn them to death. All of this bloodshed so that we can butcher

the cows ourselves in our meat-addicted culture.

We rake the oceans with fishing nets that kill everything in their paths: fish, dolphins, whales, birds.[24] Shrimp killers throw away all of the dying non-target animals they catch, keeping only the shrimp. 70% of the world's fisheries are at the maximum level of sustainable fishing. Any increase in the fish killed would cause biological collapse—a chain reaction that leaves almost nothing left alive. The other 30% of the fisheries are already in a state of biological collapse.[25]

Then when the fish disappear, we blame the fish-eating animals—never ourselves. The seals, dolphins, and sharks become our scapegoats and we wage war upon them. Sharks have their top fin hacked off for expensive soup and are left to die in the ocean, unable to swim.[26] Dolphins are rounded up in Japan and elsewhere and hacked and stabbed to death. They are not killed for food, but only because they eat fish. The ocean turns solid red with the blood of these innocent, intelligent, sensitive creatures. God's dominion or Satan's dominion?[27]

Dairy cows are also confined extensively. Their life is a constant cycle of being impregnated, giving birth, and having their day-old calves taken from them.[28] The bond between mother and calf is as strong as in every other large mammal, as a story of one mother cow in England demonstrates. When she gave birth, the farmer sold the calf to a farm and the mother to a different farm. The next morning, the farmer who had bought the mother discovered that she had broken out and run away.





The farmer who had bought the calf discovered the baby nursing from her mother. The mother had traveled seven miles to a farm she had never seen before to find her lost calf! What a wonderful example of motherly love and dedication.[29]

Female dairy calves are sent back into the system; males are taken to veal stalls. There they are chained in a two-foot-wide box. They can stand up and lie down, stand up and lie down. Nothing more. They are fed a nutrient-deficient diet to keep their flesh the right color. They are prevented from exercising to keep their muscles soft. For six months they are purposely kept anemic and sick, all to provide their flesh as a delicacy. As has been aptly said, every glass of milk contains a slice of veal, as it is impossible to buy dairy products without financially supporting the veal industry.

Female dairy cows are so bloated by growth hormones and milk-producing drugs that their bodies are far too large and easily break down or become infected. They are treated as living machines and are disposed of in the same way.

I used to believe that since I ate no meat, I was free from causing cruelty. But I still ate eggs back in those days and was dismayed to learn how laying hens are treated. In cages two feet square, up to nine full-size hens are jammed. They cannot spread a single wing. Their feathers are rubbed off and soon they have open sores. In such crowds cannibalism becomes common, so all hens have their beaks sliced off to cause them intense pain whenever they peck at another. Of course, the mil-

lions of male chicks are immediately killed. The ammonia buildup in the warehouses from their droppings is so bad that workers must wear masks when they enter, but the hens are forced to breathe it 24 hours a day.

Wire floors are not good for chicken feet, and often their toes become enmeshed in the wire and they never free them again…. If they are near the food, they survive. Come slaughter time, when their egg-laying rate slows, they are so violently removed from their cages that often feet and partial legs can be found in the empty cages, still attached to the wire floor.[30]

If you want to know what it is like to be an egg-laying hen, try this test. Get in a normal sized car in a closed garage and bring seven or eight other people with you. After everyone has squeezed in, roll up the windows, lock the doors, and **never leave again for the next two years!** That's the life of a battery hen in today's world. I have a simple equation that I use now whenever I'm tempted to have an egg. One egg = 22 hours (22 hours is the average time between each egg laid by a battery hen). 22 hours of absolute, unrelenting misery of an innocent, helpless, suffering creation of God. One hard-boiled egg = 22 hours. A couple fried eggs = 44 hours. A large quiche or an omelet is worth days of suffering, all contained on one plate. God's dominion or Satan's dominion?





**Sport Hunting and Fishing**

For thousands of years, much of people's food has been obtained by hunting and fishing. But with modern farming, hunting is now mainly for sport. There is no stronger indictment of the way we treat animals than that we kill them purely for fun and entertainment. Millions are destroyed every year in the U.S. alone, all for trophies and bragging rights. To make it more fun, many hunters use as inefficient a weapon as possible. Studies have found that bow and arrow users lose 58% of the deer they hit.[31] Those that escape end up dying by themselves from blood loss, infection, or from the arrow penetrating deeper to a vital organ. State wildlife agencies build up "game species" for hunters at the expense of all other wildlife. Hunters actually **cause** roughly 1000 human injuries and around 100 human deaths every year![32]

Then there is sport fishing—which is simply hunting of fish. Now remember, fish are vertebrates with a nervous system that feels pain just like our nervous system does.[33] They don't show it like other animals because we can't hear the sounds they make without special equipment. Fish have the same social lives and emotional feelings as every other vertebrate. In South Africa an aquarium had an oranda goldfish named Big Red. Into Big Red's tank was put a severely deformed moor goldfish named Blackie. Blackie could barely swim or move around the tank. From the start, Big Red sensed Blackie's helplessness and took it

upon himself to be Blackie's friend. Big Red would maneuver Blackie onto his back to help Blackie around the tank. When food was sprinkled onto the water, Big Red raised Blackie up to the surface so they could feed together. At the time this story was reported, this had been going on for over a year.[34] A year! This is altruism, the giving to others with no thought of reward, being shown by a small fish on a continuing basis. But no regard is ever given to fish, and the worst tortures are heaped upon them so that we can "relax and enjoy the outdoors."

The fishhooks we use rip into their mouths with all the intensity that a nail would feel in our mouths. They use their mouth to examine their surroundings since they have no hands or paws. Often, hooked fish lose their ability to eat until the gaping wound heals. Fish lose their protective coat of mucus by being handled by humans. Without it they are susceptible to bacteria and waterlogged tissues, both of which can be fatal. Many fish are so exhausted from fighting the fisherman's line that when released they go into shock for hours and are easily caught by predators. A Canadian study found that a hooked fish removed from the water for only 60 seconds has a 72% mortality rate.[35] Those not thrown back slowly die by "drowning in air." Sometimes it takes well over an hour. I have watched fish being skinned alive as they struggled. Our casual acceptance of cruelty to fish, because they look and act differently from other animals, is based largely on our emotional attachments to animals that seem more like us.[36]





Off-shore sport fishing kills the top predators of the ocean, disrupting delicate relationships of predator and prey. Destroying marlins, swordfish, sharks, and large tunas is no different than slaughtering lions, leopards, or wolves for trophies. With little or no protective regulations, these critical aquatic species are quickly being wiped out, and their slow reproduction prevents easy recovery. We are losing them just as we are discovering how interesting and elaborate their lives under the high seas really are.

Now please understand that what I'm discussing is not part of a political agenda or the regular environmental issues being discussed in our society. Many meat-eating, hunting, fishing "environmentalists" would be quite unhappy by the subjects I've brought up here.

We must examine each of our practices with animals to see if we are following God's dominion or Satan's dominion and take steps to change things if wrong is being done. God will hold us responsible if we allow wrong to continue by our silence and apathy. To say it is not our problem is to shirk our God-given duty.

**Animals in the Entertainment Industry**

Animals are abused on a continual basis to provide us with entertainment. Circus animals travel most of the year in tiny cages, unprotected from the weather. Elephant "trainers" are routinely caught beating the sensitive pachyderms when they think no one is watching. Look at any typical animal-based circus and virtually every animal there has been or is being abused.[37] There are the blood sports such as bullfighting, dogfighting, and cockfighting, whose only aim is to kill the animals painfully.[38] Even such a tradition as the rodeo involves broken bones, pain, fear, and death as a matter of course.[39] There are still squalid roadside zoos and bear pits that continue entirely due to the unthinking support of tourists. Even high-profile marine parks are motivated mainly by their own profits instead of the animals' best interests. Greyhounds are taught to race using live rabbits hanging from the end of a pole. Countless rabbits every year are killed training greyhounds. And, of course, those greyhounds not fast enough are quickly eliminated, often in secret.[40] Is abusing animals for entertainment God's dominion or Satan's dominion? [41]

The brutality and bloodshed that occur at rattlesnake roundups are almost too gruesome to describe. Gasoline is poured into rattlesnake dens and burrows to force them out. Many never recover from being so poisoned and many animals that share these burrows, such as the gopher tortoise, are also poisoned and their homes are ruined. The gopher





tortoise is nearing extinction in many areas, in part due to this rattlesnake gassing. Every conceivable torture is inflicted on the rattlesnakes ripped from their wild homes. No protection or mercy of any kind is allowed for an animal so vilified by society. They are burned, beheaded, crushed, blinded, stabbed, maimed, beaten, skinned, and eventually eaten in a carnival-type atmosphere. And they feel and suffer as much as every other animal would in the same situation.[42]

**Animals We Wear**

Mammals used for fur are killed in two ways. First, there are those raised on farms such as mink, foxes, and chinchillas. They spend their short, miserable lives crowded into wire cages unprotected from the weather until they are killed by electrocution, strychnine, gas, or having their necks broken.[43] Second are those caught in the wild with leg-hold traps. Traps catch anything that touches them: pet dogs and cats, songbirds, deer. For every fur animal caught in a trap, two so-called "trash animals" are killed as well and thrown away. Trapped animals remain for hours or days until the trapper returns. Some chew off their leg and bleed to death elsewhere. The returning trappers do not want to damage the pelt, so they club, crush, or stomp the trapped animal to death.[44]

Around the world most wild cat species are now endangered due to the fur industry. Seals and kangaroos are slaughtered endlessly.[45] All of this

bloodshed is for fur-lined gloves, jacket trim, coats, knickknacks, and trivial souvenirs.[46] Alligator shoes, snakeskin belts, bearskin rugs, ostrich skin wallets, eelskin purses. All these animals are hunted down in the wild or raised on crowded farms, brutally killed for their skins so that we can waste a lot of money on the latest fad.[47] Millions of fur bearers, reptiles, birds, fish, and non-target "trash" animals are killed every year for nothing at all but fashion and appearance. God's dominion or Satan's dominion?

**Our Companion Animals**

We lavish millions of dollars on our cats and dogs, give them the best of attention and love, until we grow tired of them. If they become inconvenient or too expensive then we dispose of them. Some people "set them free" at campgrounds, rest areas, in forests and towns. Hardly any survive. Most die from disease, starvation, or being hit by cars. The survivors eke out a slim living. I once found a pair of skin-and-bone hunting dogs in a national forest that gorged themselves on the cat food we put out for them.

For every human born in this country, many more dogs and cats are born, and there is nowhere for them to go! So we leave them at pounds and that is where most die. Several million companion animals are "put to sleep" every year, all because we do not make the effort to spay and neuter the animals in our care and because we allow animal-





breeding puppy mills to continue to exist. Until we are willing to bring home companion animals from places like pounds and Humane Society shelters, squalid puppy mills will continue to pump out sick and surplus animals to pet stores. Are we fulfilling our God-given duty of stewardship toward our most loyal friends? [48]

Wild parrots are being driven to the brink of extinction to supply the illegal pet trade. On their way to us, nine out of 10 die—90%! Those that survive end up as living curios, stuck in a cage for their color and beauty. Many live as long as we do, 80 to 90 years, forever cut off from the life they should be living.[49]

Wild tropical fish are caught with cyanide; again, up to 90% dying en route to pet stores. But, in addition, the coral reef and any non-target animals are also left dead from the cyanide. All of this is done so that they can end up in tiny tanks for our amusement.[50] Why do we buy or catch wild animals that have no interest in being imprisoned in captivity, when there are so many affectionate cats and dogs dying for lack of homes? Who really needs a parakeet or toad or snake or turtle or hermit crab stolen from the wild?

**Experimenting on Animals for Science**

In the past it has been taught that the best way to learn about human anatomy and the theory of evolution was to dissect other species such as frogs and cats. But modern advances in computer programs and

detailed human models have made such studies obsolete. Because of dissection, many wild populations of frogs have been wiped out, and it is not uncommon for lost or stolen dogs and cats to end up on a classroom table. We must not devalue life by killing just because it's convenient. Dissection is literally a dead-end education. We should teach the most important lesson of all, the respect for life.[51]

One topic we need to examine is whether we can cause animal suffering to save human life. This is an important subject and needs careful thought. Is experimentation on animals a justified practice? First we need to note that we experiment all the time on humans to test new products. These are called clinical tests and they involve only volunteers. We must always remember that animals in tests are never volunteers; they have no choice. So we must strive very hard to limit such tests to only the absolutely crucial. We cannot cause their suffering for trivial, repetitive, or useless tests. We must examine animal research on a case-by-case basis to determine its worth. Let us examine some examples.[52]

One major area of animal research is cosmetic testing. Dozens of rabbits per test are enclosed in metal boxes with only their heads protruding. Then various substances are poured into their eyes to see how much damage is done. Go into your bathroom or laundry and try to find any product that hasn't been tested in this way. It can't be done. Bleach, hair spray, shampoo, mascara, and detergent are all being used to blind rabbits in pointless tests. Other animals are force-fed large quantities of toothpaste, lipstick,





or creams until half the animals succumb to convulsions, paralysis, and death. Others have chemicals applied to their bare skin, causing massive chemical burns, to measure skin-irritancy levels.[53]

The companies that continue these tests say that it is for public safety and because the tests are required by law. **THAT IS A LIE**! No law requires it and 600 plus companies that never test on animals prove this. Avon, Revlon, and Tom's of Maine are only a few examples of the hundreds of companies that do not test on animals. Results of cosmetic tests are only valid on the animal species they were performed on. To help humans, a test would need to show the exact amount of a substance required to injure a human—which these animal tests never show. Every time we buy a product from a company which tests on animals, we are saying to them, "It is all right to do this. You don't need to change. Here is some more money to blind rabbits."[54]

We are making it possible for this suffering to continue by our consumer choices. Modern alternative tests that do not use animals and are as accurate or better than animal tests are readily available, but companies will not switch until we force them to by our buying practices.

Another vast area of animal research involves psychology tests. These are done with the stated purpose of discovering how the animals think, learn, and develop. They are not intended to show anything about humans, except to evolutionists wanting to show how our behavior evolved from

monkey behavior. Endless tests are done on every variety of animal to learn how they react to punishment, such as electric shock. Finding out how dogs suffer from electric shock, and the lengths they will go to avoid it, does not in any way benefit humans, and it certainly is not a benefit for dogs.

Young monkeys are placed in smooth-walled "wells of despair" for days, weeks, and months at a time. They have no light, no interaction, nothing to touch or feel for the entire time. The point is to see how they react socially after their isolation. Not surprisingly, they are severely psychologically damaged, spending the rest of their lives huddling in corners, arms held around their bodies, terrified of everyone and everything.

As sad a case as any are the monkeys taken from their mothers at birth and given to fake mothers that look and feel like monkeys, but that act very differently. Designed to be monsters, these fake mothers become red hot or ice cold, eject compressed air, or hurl the babies away from them. Others eject sharp brass spikes from every surface of their body, impaling any baby that won't let go. The terrified monkeys have no real mother to turn to, nowhere to go. They wait for their "mother" to stop hurting them, and then crawl back onto it until the next time their "mother" becomes a monster. All monkeys raised like this are forever mentally unstable and are unable to interact with normal monkeys. Their lives become constant isolation and fear. These terrible experiments continue indefinitely at the time of this writing.[55] God's





dominion or Satan's dominion?

The researcher who conducted these tests also was the editor of a magazine that published psychology test results. Over the years he reviewed thousands of tests to decide which should be published. He made a very interesting comment about the tests he reviewed. "Most experiments are not worth doing and the data attained are not worth publishing."[56] A telling comment from a defender of all research.

The unfortunate reality is that most tests done have been done before. Tests done over a hundred years ago are still being done with only minor variations and nothing new being learned. There is such a mind-numbing glut of tests conducted that no researcher is able to keep up with what has been done before. Many researchers come up with new variations to ensure a continued flow of grant money, not because anything important will be discovered. Albert Einstein defined insanity as doing the same thing over and over and expecting a different result.

If a test benefits human life then we can understand its value, but what about tests that are incapable of helping humans in any way? Dr. Robert White, a vocal spokesman for unrestricted, unlimited animal tests, has performed a famous series of experiments. His tests involve cutting off the heads of monkeys and switching them; transplanting heads on living beings and keeping them alive. Can humans in any way benefit from head transplantation? The only one I can think of is

Frankenstein creating his monster.[57]

One final area that I'll mention is the area of drug testing. Surely we would think it would be necessary to test a drug on an animal first to make sure that it is safe. A government study was conducted on every new drug marketed between 1976—1985. The study found that half of those drugs had been re-labeled or withdrawn because they were found to be more dangerous to people than the animal tests had indicated.[58]

In this country we use tens of thousands of different pesticides. Every single one has been proven safe using animal tests. Does anyone really believe that all these pesticides are safe? One pesticide (no longer used in the U.S.) that was also proven safe by animal tests is DDT, and we all know how lethal DDT turned out to be.

Animal research can often be used as a "wax nose" to prove whatever the researcher wishes. Government agencies, by using animal tests, have been proving for years that cigarettes are addictive and harmful. Meanwhile, tobacco companies, by using animal tests, have been proving for years that cigarettes are not addictive or harmful. These tests continue to this day, "proving" whatever the researcher wants them to prove.

But how can this be? How can the results be so different between humans and animals? The reality is that every species is a different biological and biochemical entity. Each reacts differently to any given substance. Aspirin kills cats and penicillin kills guinea pigs. When the discoverers of penicillin first tested it, they had just run out of guinea pigs and had to use other animals. If they had tested it on guinea pigs, it would have been fatal and they would not have known the effectiveness of penicillin at all. But the same guinea pigs can safely eat strychnine, one of the deadliest poisons for humans, but not for monkeys. Sheep can swallow enormous quantities of arsenic. Potassium cyanide, deadly for humans, is harmless to owls. Insulin produces deformities in infant rabbits and mice. A dose of opium that would kill a man is harmless to dogs and chickens. These are only a fraction of such examples. A list of this type is virtually endless, as every substance used will have different results on different species, even between strains of the same species.





About 30 or 40 years ago some scientists thought there might be promise in an extract from the bark of the Pacific yew tree in treating cancer. So they infected healthy animals with cancer and then used the extract to treat them. No result occurred. There was no improvement. The scientists decided the extract was useless and abandoned it. Pacific yew is a small, scraggly, understory tree that only grows in the Pacific Northwest. Lumbermen dislike it because it is worthless for timber, and they usually cut and burn it. A decade ago scientists decided to try again with the yew extract, but this time they used clinical human tests instead of animals. The results were astonishing. The extract was extremely effective on certain forms of cancer; in fact it was the most promising treatment to come along

in ages. But now there was a serious problem. For 30 years, lumbermen have been wastefully destroying yews as "trash trees." It was now hard to find enough yew trees to provide the extract. Two drastic consequences resulted from our faith in animal testing. First, the treatment of cancer patients was delayed for three decades. Second, for all that time the main source of the treatment was allowed to be foolishly destroyed instead of being utilized. How many other life-saving drugs have been lost to us in this way?!

In the case of the yew trees, our reliance upon animal tests has actually cost human life. We must ask ourselves if the cases of animal experimentation we have examined truly save human life, and if not, then why are they allowed to continue?[59] Millions of animals suffer and are killed every year in U.S. labs.[60] How many of those unpleasant deaths are really helping anyone? I wish everyone could know the things I have learned, and could see behind the closed doors of the lab. There are monkeys with steel bolts drilled into their skulls to hold in electronic attachments wired into their brains. The monkeys are not given any anesthesia, as that would affect the results of the test. A simple question comes to mind. Does screwing steel bolts into a monkey's head without anesthesia affect the results of the test?

Chimpanzees are infected with the HIV virus. They can't get AIDS, of course, no matter what we try. But once infected, they can never be let out of their cage or have any contact with humans or other





chimps. They are a carrier. They spend their entire lives in a cell the size of a closet. They can live that way for 40 to 50 years. All alone, in the dark, sitting there with nothing to do, they slowly go insane. Rocking back and forth, circling endlessly, biting their hands and feet, banging their heads on the wall, they are living death, and a live testament of our treatment of animals.[61]

**Reforming Our Attitude Toward Animals**

We need a new perception of the other animals from that which we have inherited. We lavish attention, time, and money on our cats and dogs. Pets are wonderful. Everyone loves kittens and puppies. But beyond them, things change. Cows and chickens are for eating. That is what God made them for, isn't it? Ducks and moose are here to be hunted. The only possible purpose of a fish is to be impaled on a hook. All predators are pure evil and must be eradicated. The only good snake is a dead snake. We say animals are beautiful in pictures and nature films, but let them do anything that causes us the slightest inconvenience and the first solution proposed is to kill them.

We marvel at the colors of a butterfly and unthinkingly squash every moth we can find (when in reality moths are virtually identical to butterflies), for woe unto every animal that doesn't meet with our artificial standards of beauty. Everyone "knows" all about bats and spiders, octopuses and snakes. They are ugly so they must be bad. The

reality is that most people know next to nothing about such animals, and what they do know is 95% nonsense. Test yourself: true or false? Bats fly into people's hair. Bats suck blood. Tarantulas swarm onto people, biting them to death. Snakes leap out of trees to strangle people. Octopuses pull swimmers down to their death. All the answers are, of course, false. All false, as are hundreds of other stories that I am sure we are all familiar with. Stories created hundreds of years ago to scare people are passed on as gospel truth from generation to generation. Until we throw away the myths we will never appreciate animals for what they really are—living, breathing, feeling creations of God, with their own lives and purposes in God's plan. We may not understand that purpose and it may in fact have nothing to do with us, but that in no way negates the importance of it.[62]

As an illustration of our thoughtlessness in caring for the animal creation entrusted to our dominion, we need only look to the list of animals threatened with extinction. The official list has grown over the years until it includes over a thousand animal species. This does not include the hundreds of species that have already become extinct in the last 500 years. Nor does it include hundreds more not officially on the list but just as rare. Once they are gone we can never get them back, no matter how much we may want them returned.[63]





**Are There Any Solutions?**

The question has often been asked, "These are terrible things being done to the animals, but what can we do about it?" We often feel helpless to stop wrongs being done, but we actually have more influence than we realize. In this presentation I have very carefully chosen only those issues that we can alter by our actions. There are three steps that we can all take to save the lives of animals.

1. Never directly cause an animal to die. This obviously includes hunting and fishing, but just as deadly are meat and fur. Every time we buy any fur or ivory or meat, we directly cause animals to die. Don't kill that snake. Snakes are not out to get you. There is **never** any justification to ever kill any non-venomous snake in North America, and only in the most unusual and extreme cases should venomous ones be killed. They are vitally important to the ecosystem and only use their venom for two reasons: to catch food and to defend themselves. Leave them alone and they will leave you alone. Find non-lethal solutions to animals in your yard that annoy you. Whole books are available detailing how to deal with backyard animals humanely.[64] Live traps that catch animals without hurting them are available in all sizes. Death should **never** be the first option.

2. Never indirectly cause an animal to die. By buying milk and eggs, cosmetics and toothpaste tested on animals, or animals from a pet store, we allow and fund the suffering and death of animals to continue. When we visit places like circuses and marine parks that exploit and abuse animals, we make it profitable for them to exist. Most animal abuse exists **only** because it is profitable. When people stop giving money to the abusers, the suffering and death will stop. And don't say that you are only one person and can't have any impact. A vegetarian saves the lives of hundreds of animals by his food choices. As with spreading the gospel, our task is to help save the individual, not to look at the unsaved billions and give up.
3. Educate others of what is going on. Tell your family and friends what you have learned of the way we treat animals in our society. Express how much these abuses bother you. Hideous animal experimentation exists only because the majority of people are unaware of what is happening. Abuse thrives on secrecy.

If we would adopt these three steps, we would save countless lives. We as individuals **can** make a difference, if we will only make the effort. It is our duty and responsibility as God's caretakers of His creation.





**Envoy**

In this presentation I hope to have shown that the kind treatment of all animals is part of God's revealed will for His followers in both the Old and New Testaments. We cannot be guided by the example of Christian churches either now or in the past, because usually they have ignored what the Bible has to say on this issue. False Christianity treats animals as property to be used, abused, devoured, ignored, or killed at our discretion. True Christianity treats animals as living beings with their own interests and feelings that are to be respected and appreciated for their own sake. The Bible is our guide in all things. We must not allow the poor examples of professed Christians to lead us to reject what the Bible really teaches.[65]

In the last 2000 years many so-called Christians have claimed many perverted beliefs as being sanctioned by Christianity. Killing other humans in wars of conquest, trampling on freedom of conscience for those holding unpopular religious beliefs, enslaving men and women for profit, and other dark stains have all been done by professed Christians. But the real question is what does the Bible say? Satan rejoices when Christians do evil in God's name. True Christianity derived from God's written word to humanity is the greatest blessing this world has ever seen.

As long as we defend or allow or participate in practices that hurt animals we will forever come short of Christ's admonition in Matthew 5:48. "Be

ye therefore perfect, even as your Father in heaven is perfect." We cannot have the character of God when we are tainted with such cruelty. We, as followers of Christ, are to be examples of His law working in His people's lives. When we fulfill the Dominion Principle we will have taken one more step toward that goal.

In this presentation I have shown our responsibility to animals and the ways in which we have mishandled it. I very much condensed what could have been said, since books have been written on virtually every subject mentioned. But it can be summed up even further in one statement by a well-known author commenting on the story of Balaam (See Numbers 22). Everything I have described here is embraced by it.

> Balaam had given evidence of the spirit that controlled him, by his treatment of his beast. "A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast: but the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel." Proverbs 12:10. Few realize as they should the sinfulness of abusing animals or leaving them to suffer from neglect. He who created man made the lower animals also, and "His tender mercies are over all His works." Psalm 145:9. The animals were created to serve man, but he has no right to cause them pain by harsh treatment or cruel exaction.
>
> It is because of man's sin that "the whole creation groaneth and travaileth together." Romans 8:22. Suffering and death were thus entailed, not only upon the human race, but upon the animals. Surely, then, it becomes man to seek to lighten, instead of increasing, the weight of suffering which his transgression has brought upon God's creatures. He who will abuse animals because he has them in his power is both a coward and a tyrant. A disposition to cause pain, whether to our fellow men or to the brute creation, is satanic. Many do not realize that their cruelty will ever be known, because the poor dumb animals cannot reveal it. But could the eyes of these men be opened, as were those of Balaam, they would see an angel of God standing as a witness, to testify against them in the courts above. A record goes up to heaven, and a day is coming when judgment will be pronounced against those who abuse God's creatures.[66]





I can add nothing to that but to ask that we please allow that day to come quickly, for the animals' lives are in our hands. Our treatment of animals has a profound influence upon whether we are revealing Christ's character or Satan's character. Let us remember the words in Isaiah 11:9, "They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain."[67]

## Notes

1. Examples of such crimes: premeditated murder (Numbers 35:16-21); child sacrifice (Leviticus 20:2); etc.

2. Philistines (1 Samuel 17); Midian (Judges 7); etc.

3. Canaanites (Joshua 6-12); Achan's household (Joshua 7); Nadab and Abihu (Leviticus 10:1-2); Korah and followers (Numbers 16); Uzza (1 Chronicles 13:9-10); etc.

4. It is an interesting record of the text that David did not kill the predators until they attacked him personally (1 Samuel 17:34-36).

5. At Christ's sacrificial death, the veil before the most holy place was torn asunder supernaturally (Matthew 27:50-51). Paul is clear that Christ fulfilled and replaced the sacrificial system with His own perfect sacrifice (Hebrews 9:8-14).

6. Elisha's servant (2 Kings 5:20-27); children of Israel's exile into the wilderness (Numbers 14:33-34).

7. Starr, Douglas, "This Bird Has a Way With Words," National Wildlife, Feb/Mar, 1988, pp. 34-36

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8. Stoskopf, Michael K., "Pain and Analgesia in Birds, Reptiles, Amphibians, and Fish," Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science, Feb, 1994, pp. 775-780

9. White, Ellen G., The Ministry of Healing, Pacific Press Pub. Assn., Mountain View, CA, 1909, pp. 315-316

10. For sources dealing with the topic of animal emotion and intelligence, a few of the very best include:

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New York, 1999

Barber, Theodore Xenophon, The Human Nature of Birds: A Scientific Discovery with Startling Implications, St. Martin's Press, New York, 1993

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Linden, Eugene, The Parrot's Lament, Dutton, New York, 1999

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Corey, Paul, Do Cats Think?, Castle, Secaucus, NJ, 1977

11. White, Ellen G., "Balaam's Encounter With the Angel," Signs of the Times, Nov 25, 1880





12. For information on all aspects of factory farming:

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Lyman, Howard F., Mad Cowboy: Plain Truth from the Cattle Rancher Who Won't Eat Meat, Touchstone (Simon and Schuster), New York, 1998

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"All Heaven in a Rage," The Animals' Voice Magazine, Apr/May, 1991

13. Davis, Karen, Prisoned Chickens, Poisoned Eggs, The Book Publishing Co., Summertown, TN, 1996

Barnato, Teri, "The Turkey: A Most Respectable Bird," Mainstream, Fall, 1991, pp. 30-31

Barnato, Teri, "Poultry: Once a Symbol of Life—Now a Life of Misery," Mainstream, Winter, 1990, pp. 20-23

14. Barnato, Terri, "These little piggies went to market," Mainstream, Summer, 1991, pp.30-31

15. Webb, Bruce, "There's Something Genuinely Offal in Farm Feeds," Mainstream, Spring, 1992, pp. 28-29

16. Barnato, Teri, "Food Animal Drugs—Just Say No!" Mainstream, Summer, 1989, pp. 16-19

17. Coats, C. David; Walsh, John; Trent, Neil; Stevenson, Peter, "Voyages of the Damned," The Animals' Voice Magazine, July-Sep, 1993, pp. 20-29

18. Sandstedt, Becky, "Broken Bodies, Broken Spirits—The Painful Lives of Downer Animals," Mainstream, Winter, 1992, pp. 30-31

19. For conditions inside abattoirs:

Eisnitz, Gail A., Slaughterhouse: The Shocking Story of Greed, Neglect, and Inhumane Treatment Inside the U.S. Meat Industry, Prometheus Books, Amherst, NY, 1997

Tyler, Andrew, "Getting Away with Murder," The Animals' Voice Magazine, Apr-Jun, 1993, pp. 36-39

20. Perry, Tina, "Pet Food Matters," Mainstream, Fall, 1997, pp. 21-25





A detailed investigative report on the scandal of what is put into pet food has been prepared by the Animal Protection Institute of America.

21. Cattle ranching information:

Jacobs, Lynn, Waste of the West: Public Lands Ranching, Lynn Jacobs, Tucson, AZ, 1991

Rifkin, Jeremy, Beyond Beef, Dutton, New York, 1992

Sheep ranching in the U.S.:

Greenbaum, Jennifer, "What's Wrong with Wool?" The Animals' Voice Magazine, July-Sep, 1996, pp. 15-17

Sheep ranching in Australia (worst in the world and source of most of the world's wool):

Townend, Christine, Pulling the Wool, Hale and Iremonger, Sydney, Australia, 1985.

22. Rosmarino, Nicole, "The Ultimate Underdog: The Battle Over Prairie Dogs on the Great Plains," The Animals' Agenda, July/Aug, 1999, pp. 22-27

23. Satchell, Michael; Schrof, Joannie, "Uncle Sam's War on Wildlife," U.S. News & World Report, Feb 5, 1990, pp. 36-37

Jennings, Elisabeth, "Animal Damage Control," The Animals' Agenda, July/Aug, 1997, pp. 16-18

24. Commercial fishing's killing of fish and wildlife:

Ellis, Richard, The Empty Ocean, Island Press/ Shearwater Books, Washington, DC, 2003

McFarland, Cole, "The Wake of Our Destruction," The Animals' Voice Magazine, Apr/May, 1991, pp. 16-25

Kerstitch, Alex, "Sea of Cortez—In Troubled Waters," Mainstream, Spring, 1989, pp. 20-23

Williams, Ted, "The Turtle Gulf War," Audubon, Sep/Oct, 1995, pp. 26-33

Albatrosses and other seabirds killed in nets:

Webb, Bruce, "Strip Mining the Sea," Mainstream, Winter, 1989 pp. 12-15

25. Lawren, Bill, "Net Loss," National Wildlife, Oct/Nov, 1992, pp. 46-53

26. Extermination of sharks:

Montgomery, Sy, "New Terror of the Deep," International Wildlife, July/Aug, 1992, pp. 28-47

Watts, Susie, "Saving Sharks from the Jaws of Greed," The Animals' Agenda, Sep/Oct, 1990, pp. 40-46

27. Mulvaney, Kieran, "Ahab's Revenge," The Animals' Voice Magazine, Sep/Oct, 1990, pp. 40-46





28. Barnato, Teri, "Modern Milking—It Doesn't Do a Cow's Body Good," Mainstream, Spring, 1990, pp. 16-18

29. Logan, Audrey, "Blackie Finds Her Calf," Adventist Review, Jan 24, 1985, p. 7

30. Davis, Karen, Prisoned Chickens, Poisoned Eggs, The Book Publishing Co., Summertown, TN, 1996

Davis, Karen; Buyukmihci, Nadim, "Starving Hens," The Animals' Agenda, July/Aug, 1998, p. 16

Barnato, Teri, "Poultry: Once a Symbol of Life—Now a Life of Misery," Mainstream, Winter, 1990, pp. 20-23

"Journey Into Hell," Animal Times, Spring, 1997, pp. 6-7

31. Dommer, Luke A., "The Bowbarians," The Animals' Voice Magazine, Apr/May, 1991, p. 8

32. A detailed examination of hunting's repercussions:

Baker, Ron, The American Hunting Myth, Vantage Press, New York, 1985

The economics of hunting:

Dommer, Luke A., "Who Pays the Tab for Wildlife Conservation?" The Animals' Voice Magazine, Feb/Mar, 1991, pp. 47, 63

Trophy hunting:

Pacelle, Wayne, "Nailed to the Wall," The Animals' Agenda, Mar/Apr, 1999, pp. 24-29

Killing captive animals on hunting ranches:

Strain, Kathy, "Canned Hunts," Mainstream, Spring, 1992, pp. 8-11

Bird hunting:

Markarian, Michael, "Migratory Massacre," The Animals' Agenda, July/Aug, 1997, pp. 22-27

33. Fox, Michael W., "Do Fish Have Feelings?" The Animals' Agenda, July/Aug, 1987, pp. 24-29

34. Dunayer, Joan, "Fish: Sensitivity Beyond the Captor's Grasp," The Animals' Agenda, July/Aug, 1991, pp. 12-18

35. "Catch-and-Release Isn't Kind," Animal Times, Summer, 1999, p. 17

36. Analysis of the cruelty of sport fishing has been compiled in several detailed studies, including:

Lord Medway, et al., "Report of the Panel of Enquiry Into Shooting and Angling," sponsored by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 1979





Kestin, S.C., "Pain and Stress in Fish," A report prepared for the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, c. 1993

Examples of animals killed or maimed by fishing line:

"No Fishing!" Animal Times, Spring, 1998, pp. 14-15

37. Merritt, Marianne R., "Tatters in The Big Top," The Animals' Agenda, Sep/Oct, 2000, pp. 38-40

"The Truth Behind 'Taming the Tigers'," Animal Times, Winter, 1995, pp. 4-5

38. Montgomery, Sy, "The Fight Against Bullfights," Animals, July/Aug, 1992, pp. 15-18

39. Mills, Eric, "Rodeo: Some Traditions Deserve to Die…" Mainstream, Winter, 1991, pp. 8-11

40. Eidinger, Joan, "Nowhere to Run," The Animals' Agenda, Sep/Oct, 2000, pp. 30-35

Strain, Kathy, "Greyhound Racing—A Cruel and Bloody Legacy to an Ancient Breed," Mainstream, Spring, 1992, pp. 20-23

41. For an excellent overview of animals in the entertainment industry, including greyhound racing, zoos, film, circuses, marine parks, and rodeos:

"The Greatest Show on Earth," The Animals' Voice Magazine, Sep/Oct, 1989, pp. 18-37

Horse racing and the breeding industry:

Crist, Steven, The Horse Traders, Norton, New York, 1986

Another important issue in this area is imprisoning animals for display and profit such as the following:

Dolphin training and captivity:

O'Barry, Richard, Behind the Dolphin Smile, Algonquin Books of Chapel Hill, Dallas, TX, 1988

Trout, Rick, "Dolphin Hostages," The Animals' Voice Magazine, Apr-Jun, 1993, pp. 11-15

Orcas [killer whales] in captivity:

Hanauer, Gary, "The Killing Tanks," The Animals' Voice Magazine, Sep/Oct, 1990, pp. 22-25

Chorush, Bob, "There's No Place Like Home," The Animals' Voice Magazine, Apr-Jun, 1996, pp. 18-27

Roadside zoos:

"The Zoo Inquiry," The Protector, Summer, 1996, pp. 8-9





42. Telecky, Teresa, "The Venom Over Rattlesnake Roundups," The Animals' Agenda, July/Aug, 1999, pp. 30-31

43. Strain, Kathy, "Meanwhile Back at the Fur Ranch," Mainstream, Summer, 1992, pp. 19-22

Bauch, Kathy, "The Far Reach of the Barbaric Fur Trade: Asia's Dog and Cat Fur Business," The Animals' Agenda, Jan/Feb, 1999, pp. 40-41

44. Fox, Camilla, "What Trappers Won't Tell You," Mainstream, Fall, 1997, pp. 14-20

45. Harp seal and hooded seal slaughter:

Black, Jason, "Canada's Continuing Shame," The Animals' Voice Magazine, Apr-Jun, 1995, pp. 31-36

Cady, A.J., "Unfinished Business," The Animals' Agenda, Sep/Oct, 1997, pp. 22-24

Fur seal slaughter:

Lamont, Gil, "The U.S. Seal Slaughter," Mainstream, Fall, 1991, pp. 12-13

Kangaroo slaughter:

Webb, Bruce, "Australia—Killing Kangaroos for Fun and Profit," Mainstream, Winter, 1991, pp. 13-15

46. Excellent overview of all aspects of fur trade:

Glover, Mark, "The Eye of the Beholder," The Animals' Voice Magazine, Oct-Dec, 1992, pp. 25-35

47. Alligator farms and crocodile slaughter:

"Florida's Dirty Secrets," Animal Times, July/Aug, 1995, pp. 14-17

Sea snake slaughter:

Hall, Howard, "A Deadly Business," International Wildlife, July/Aug, 1987, pp. 12-15

48. Pet overpopulation crisis:

Dorschner, John, "See Spot Die," The Animals' Voice Magazine, Oct-Dec, 1995, pp. 15-21

Duvin, Edward S., "In the Name of Mercy," The Animals' Voice Magazine, Jan-Mar, 1990

Pet stores and puppy mills:

Shook, Larry, The Puppy Report: How Reckless Breeding Threatens to Ruin Purebred Dogs and How a Healthy Puppy Can Be Yours, Lyons and Burford, New York, 1992





Lamb, Rachel A., "How Much is that Doggie in the Window?" The Animals' Voice Magazine, Oct-Dec, 1995, pp. 12-13, 33

49. MacKay, Barry Kent, "Contented Chatterings and Loud Squawks," Mainstream, Fall, 1991, pp. 20-23

50. McLarney, William O., "Still a Dark Side to the Aquarium Trade," International Wildlife, Mar/Apr, 1988, pp. 46-51

51. Excellent coverage of problems, cruelty, and alternatives to dissection:

"Dissecting Dissection," AV Magazine, Summer, 1996, pp. 1-28

For student alternatives to dissection and vivisection:

Hepner, Lisa, Animals in Education, Richmond, Albuquerque, NM, 1994

Francione, Gary L.; Charlton, Anna E., Vivisection and Dissection in the Classroom: A Guide to Conscientious Objection, American Anti-Vivisection Society, Jenkintown, PA, 1992

52. There are perhaps more books about animal research [vivisection] than any other type of abuse. I have drawn information for this section from many sources, especially the following:

Singer, Peter, Animal Liberation, New York Review, New York, 1990

Ruesch, Hans, Slaughter of the Innocent, Civitas, New York, 1983

Ruesch, Hans, Naked Empress, or The Great Medical Fraud, CIVIS Publications, Klosters, Switzerland, 1986

Rowan, Andrew N., Of Mice, Models, and Men, State University of New York Press, Albany, NY, 1984

For information on the inability of the vivisection industry to prevent inaccuracy, fraud, and misconduct:

Regan, Tom, "A Question of Honor," The Animals' Voice Magazine, July/Aug, 1990, pp. 12-16

For some of the reasons why animal research, even at its best, is not scientifically valid:

Barnes, Donald J.; Burgos, Javier, "A Shadow on the Face of Science," The Animals' Voice Magazine, Apr-Jun, 1995, pp. 41-44, 51

For information on who profits financially from the vivisection industry:

Church, Jill Howard, "The Business of Animal Research," The Animals' Agenda, July/Aug, 1997, pp. 30-32





For information on how stolen pets regularly end up in vivisection laboratories:

Reitman, Judith, Stolen for Profit, Pharos, New York, 1992

Why animal research has been unable to cure cancer:

Moss, Ralph M., The Cancer Syndrome, Grove Press Inc., New York, 1982

53. Dickinson, Lynda, Victims of Vanity, Summerhill Press, Toronto, Ontario, 1989

54. Lists of companies that do, and those that do not, test their products on animals are available (and regularly updated as more companies stop testing). Such information can be obtained from People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, Doris Day Animal League, American Anti-Vivisection Society, and Humane Society of the U.S., among others.

55. Lustig, Scott, "Raised in Fear," The Animals' Agenda, Sep/Oct, 2000, pp. 26-27

56. Harlow, H.F., Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology, 55, 1962, p. 896

57. Pictures of Dr. White's victims (as well as photographic proof of numerous other experiments) can be found in an exceptional issue on vivisection:

"Acts of Violence," The Animals' Voice Magazine, Nov/Dec, 1990

For more examples of documented cases of extreme cruelty in many different laboratories:

"It's Not the Animals Who Need Their Heads Examined," Animal Times, Spring, 1998, pp. 18-19

58. For additional information on drugs proven safe to animals but that are ineffective or dangerous to humans:

Wolfe, Sidney M.; Coley, Christopher M., Pills That Don't Work, Health Research Group, 1981

59. For a history of how vivisection has resulted in human deaths and prevented medical progress:

Sharpe, Robert, Science on Trial: The Human Cost of Animal Experiments, Awareness Books, Sheffield, U.K., 1994

Greek, C. Ray, MD; Greek, Jean Swingle, DVM, Sacred Cows and Golden Geese: The Human Cost of Experiments on Animals, Continuum, New York, 2000

60. For a comparison of conditions in U.S. and Canadian laboratories:

Zierer, Tita, "Do Lab Animals Fare Better in the U.S. or Canada?" Mainstream, Spring, 1992, pp. 14-16

61. "Dungeon of Despair," Animal Times, Winter, 1994,





pp. 10-12

62. An excellent book showing the truth about some of our most misunderstood animals:

Rood, Ronald, Animals Nobody Loves, The New England Press, Shelburne, VT, 1971

For information on the overrated danger of getting rabies from bats:

Tuttle, Merlin D., "Rabies: Economics vs. Public Safety," Bats, Summer, 1999, pp. 3-8

63. In the United States, the Endangered Species List is maintained by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. For an excellent overview of the importance of the Endangered Species Act and the need to protect all types of life, not just the charismatic or economically valuable ones:

"Endangered Species: Preserving Pieces of the Puzzle," National Wildlife, Apr/May, 1992

On the importance and methods of preserving species diversity:

"Biodiversity: The Fragile Web," National Geographic, Feb, 1999

64. An excellent book on finding peaceful ways of dealing

with backyard animals, from general information to specific species guides, is produced by The Humane Society of the United States: Wild Neighbors: The Humane Approach to Living with Wildlife, Edited by John Hadidian, Guy R. Hodge, and John W. Grandy.

65. Some of the most perceptive and sensitive material being written today about our relationship with the animal creation is being done by Rev. Andrew Linzey. For excellent philosophical books on these subjects from a Christian perspective:

Linzey, Andrew, Christianity and the Rights of Animals, Crossroad, New York, 1987

Linzey, Andrew, Animal Theology, University of Illinois Press, Urbana, IL, 1995

66. White, Ellen G., Patriarchs and Prophets, Pacific Press Pub. Assn. Mountain View, CA, 1890, pp. 442-443

67. Due to space limitations, I am able to list only a fraction of the valuable sources on these subjects. For a bibliography of nearly 150 books on all aspects of our treatment of animals see the March/April 1997 issue of The Animals' Agenda.

## FOR FURTHER INFORMATION





The following is a brief list of groups and organizations working to help the lives of animals in our society. It is by no means exhaustive. There are hundreds of local groups as well that I am unable to cover in detail. Information from many of these groups can be found online as well.

**Author's Disclaimer:** *The inclusion of an organization in this list is not intended to imply an endorsement of that group. Neither is the absence of an organization from this list intended to imply the opposite. This list is simply a sampling of some of the larger or more well-known groups so that the reader has some idea where to get help or information in the area of animal protection. There are no two organizations exactly alike and it is up to the individual to find the group that fits his/her needs. No two groups spend their time and resources on exactly the same issues. I have, for some of the listings below—marked in parenthesis—included brief information on specific areas in which I have found them to be particularly helpful. But the information given should not be taken as a policy statement of the groups themselves. They are simply my subjective thoughts on where I have found a specific group to be effectively focusing its attention. You may find them useful in other areas besides the ones listed. Some group names are very specific as to what their specialty is. Other groups are more general and work in many areas.*

Alley Cat Allies (*Cat overpopulation)*

1801 Belmont Rd. N.W., Ste. 201
Washington, DC 20009
URL: http://www.alleycat.org

American Anti-Vivisection Society
(*Animal research; Dissection)*
801 Old York Rd., Ste. 204
Jenkintown, PA 19046-1685
URL: http://www.aavs.org

American Humane Association
(*Entertainment industry)*
63 Inverness Dr. E.
Englewood, CO 80112
URL: http://www.americanhumane.org

American Society for the
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
424 E. 92nd St., New York, NY 10128
URL: http://www.aspca.org

Animal Legal Defense Fund (*Legal prosecution of animal abusers)*
127 Fourth St.
Petaluma, CA 94952
URL: http://www.aldf.org

Animal Protection Institute





1122 S St., Sacramento, CA 95814
URL: http://www.api4animals.org

The Animals' Agenda
P.O. Box 25881,
Baltimore, MD 21224
URL: http://www.animalsagenda.org

Animals' Voice Online
1354 East Ave., Ste. 252
Chico, CA 95926
URL: http://www.animalsvoice.com

Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights
(*Animal research; Meat and dairy industry)*
P.O. Box 208
Davis CA 95617-0208
URL: http://www.avar.org

Bat Conservation International (*Bat protection; Public education)*
P.O. Box 162603
Austin, TX 78716
URL: http://www.batcon.org

Best Friends Animal Sanctuary (*No-kill*

*pet sanctuary)*
5001 Angel Canyon Rd.
Kanab, UT 84741-5001
URL: http://www.allourpets.com/canine/best-friends.shtml

California Animal Defense
& Anti-Vivisection League, Inc.
P.O. Box 3047
Gardena, CA 90247

Christian Vegetarian Association
P.O. Box 201791
Cleveland, OH 44120
URL: http://www.christianveg.com

Christians Helping Animals and People, Inc.
P.O. Box 272
Selden, NY 11784

Coalition to Abolish the Fur Trade
P.O. Box 21780
Washington, DC 20009
URL: http://www.caft.org.uk

Committee to Abolish Sport Hunting
P.O. Box 562
New Paltz, NY 12561
URL: http://www.all-creatures.org/cash

The Cousteau Society (*Marine wildlife)*





870 Greenbrier Circle, #402
Chesapeake, VA 23320
URL: http://www.cousteau.org

Defenders of Wildlife (*Endangered species; Wolf recovery)*
1101 14th St. N.W., Ste. 1400
Washington, DC 20005
URL: http://www.defenders.org

Doris Day Animal League
227 Massachusetts Ave. N.E., Ste. 100
Washington, DC 20002
URL: http://www.ddal.org

Farm Sanctuary - East (*Meat and dairy industry)*
P.O. Box 150
Watkins Glen, NY 14891
URL: http://www.farmsanctuary.org

Farm Sanctuary -West (*Meat and dairy industry)*
P.O. Box 1065,
Orland, CA 95963
URL: http://www.farmsanctuary.org

The Fund for Animals
200 W. 57th St.
New York, NY 10019
URL: http://www.fund.org/Home

The Humane Society of the United States

2100 L St. N.W.
Washington, DC 20037
URL: http://www.hsus.org

In Defense of Animals
131 Camino Alto, Ste. E
Mill Valley, CA 94941
URL: http://www.idausa.org

International Fund for Animal Welfare
P.O. Box 193
Yarmouth Port, MA 02675
URL: http://www.ifaw.org

Jane Goodall Institute (*Animal research; Bushmeat killing)*
P.O. Box 14890
Silver Spring, MD 20911-4890
URL: http://www.janegoodall.org

Last Chance for Animals
8033 Sunset Blvd., Ste. 835,
Los Angeles, CA 90046
URL: http://www.lcanimal.org

New England Anti-Vivisection Society





(*Animal research)*
333 Washington St., Ste. 850
Boston, MA 02108-5100
URL: http://www.neavs.org

People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (*Undercover investigations of labs and factory farms)*
501 Front St.
Norfolk, VA 23510
URL: http://www.peta.org

Performing Animal Welfare Society (*Circuses; Entertainment industry)*
P.O. Box 849
Galt, CA 95632
URL: http://www.pawsweb.org

Physicians' Committee for Responsible Medicine (*Animal research; Meat and dairy industry)*
5100 Wisconsin Ave. N.W., Ste. 400,
Washington, DC 20016
URL: http://www.pcrm.org

Progressive Animal Welfare Society
P.O. Box 1037
Lynnwood, WA 98046
URL: http://www.paws.org

Sea Shepherd Conservation Society (*Overfishing;*

*Whaling; Marine wildlife)*
22774 Pacific Coast Hwy.
Malibu, CA 90265
URL: http://www.seashepherd.org

SPAY/USA (*Pet overpopulation)*
2261 Broadbridge Ave.
Stratford, CT, 06614
URL: http://www.spayusa.org

Vegetarian Awareness Network
P.O. Box 3545
Washington, DC 20007-0045

World Society for the Protection
of Animals - USA (*Disaster aid for animals; Bear protection)*
34 Deloss St., Framingham, MA 01702
URL: http://www.wspa-usa.org



If you are interested in copies of this book, including pricing on bulk sales, contact the following address:

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c/o Quo Vadis
P.O. Box 11423
San Bernardino, CA 92423
USA